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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion wish to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Plan Attributed to Mr. Hay. The American people have such confidence in the sagacity and prudence of the present Secretary of State that a diplomatic policy conceived by him and to be executed under his own supervision is pretty sure of general approval. Particularly with reference to the safeguarding of American interests and treaty rights in China are Mr. HAY's judgment, foresight and effective methods universally recognized.

There must, however, be some mistake in the reported details of the new plan and British maps as Pe-chili or Pechili, attributed to Mr. HAY; namely, a concert of Powers, with the United States leading, for guaranteeing the neutrality of China and, at the same time, the integrity of her dominions both during and after the war that is now begun.

There are two ways of localizing the ested nations not to do anything that would introduce new complications; that is to say, to refrain, each and every one, from taking advantage of this war to agreement is passive and negative, and strictly legitimate; and, if Mr. HAY can bring it about, it will add greatly to the fame of his statesmanship.

The other, the active and positive method, seems to correspond more closely to the published account of the State Department's intentions. The guarantee of China's neutrality and the underwriting of her title to her own territory less the guarantors and the underwriters. including the United States Government, are prepared to use force to make good their agreement; and this, in certain events, would mean war for us.

For instance, if China for any reason refused to be neutral, we might find ourselves actually at war both with her and very clearly vesterday the unpleasant China which is called Manchuria.

For another example, if the moral effect of our guarantee of the integrity of China's dominions proved insufficient to deter Russia from carrying out her vords and looking very foolish.

one side, or with Russia on the other. The main considerations are these:

as one of its consequences.

of the Government; or, at least, the facts and known conditions. consent of the Senate as a part of the treaty making power.

While the country might be content to trust the execution of such an agreement to the safe statesmanship of Mr. HAY, under assurances that he was to remain in power long enough to see the business through, there is sure to be widespread uneasiness over the chance that dynamite.

It is best to speak quite plainly on this subject.

## Orthography of This War.

We may expect a fine assortment of spellings for place names in Japan, Corea and China. It is not a matter that need put in type. The other day a publisher for a map compiled for him because the name of a Corean treaty port was doctors disagree?

literation of these Eastern names into again for maybe twenty years. either English, German or French has ever been adopted. We are not much the dilemma.

the outcome has not resulted in uni- not equal to it!

formity and is confusing. KTEPERT adopted rules by which he names on his maps, and later RICHT- much less. Where the road's capacity.

HOFEN suggested rules for the spelling for the sake of illustration, is of Chinese names; but the Germans today mix up the two systems, and the geographers of other Western countries, while conforming with some of the principles laid down by these authorities, do not adhere to either of them. There are many difficulties in the

way. The broad foundation of the best geographic orthography in America and Great Britain is, as stated in the rules of the Royal Geographical Society, that vowels should be pronounced as in Italian, consonants as in English, and that "the true sound of the word as locally pronounced shall be taken as the basis of spelling." But what is the true sound of the word as locally pronounced? METCHNIKOV in his Language Map of China, for example, gives eleven principal dialects of the Chinese language as spoken in China proper. A foreigner's idea of the correct spelling of a Chinese place name usually depends upon the particular group of natives with whom he confers. If he adopts the Cantonese pronunciation of the name of China's capital he will say that Pekin is the best English approximation of the sound. If he learns the pronunciation from the inhabitants of the province in which the capital is situated he will say that the best English rendering is Peking. He may add incidentally that the name of this province appears on American or Chihli, or Chili.

A few years ago our Board on Geographic Names ruled that the spelling "Pekin" should be used in all Government publications; but the board was even violently assailed with weighty objections to this orthography, and last year hostilities in the Far East. One is by a it felt constrained to reverse its earlier joint agreement on the part of the inter- decision; so Peking is now the Govern-

mental usage in this country. Another difficulty is that all the Oriental pronunciations seem to Western ears more or less vague and indecisive. grab Asiatic territory. This sort of an As Reclus remarks, Americans and Europeans are constantly struggling to distinguish between l, m, and b, between h and p, between ien and ian and between an and in.

It is a sort of a go as you please spelling match. The best way for Westerners who are not Orientalists is to adopt the simplest spellings used on good maps. Hyphens have their significance, but they are better omitted than misplaced. will amount to nothing but words, un- Ping-Yang represents the correct sound more nearly to the ordinary reader than P-hjöng-Yang. Chifu is perhaps better than Che-foo, and no one need feel

injured if the hyphen be omitted. We can understand what places are meant and worry along very well, even though some of the spellings be truly wonderful. Some day order will be with Japan in an attempt to enforce brought out of this chaos; but it may Chinese neutrality in the interests of not be until the whole question of the peace. Viscount HAYASHI pointed out proper local pronunciations and the best phonetic representations of them is consequences of an attempt on our part submitted to a committee of competent to preserve the neutrality of that part of Orientalists whose decisions shall be generally accepted.

Fifty Millions and What to Do With It. The recent borrowing of a very large sum of money by the Pennsylvania Raildesigns upon Manchuria, supposing that | road has elicited no little criticism and she should prevail in the contest with much conjecture. Mr. A. J. CASSATT, Japan, then we should find ourselves from whose forceful personality the at war with Russia, or else eating our public mind does not effectively differentiate the great railro It is not necessary to discuss the ques- is roundly censured for his recklessness tion whether it would be worth while to and his apparent prodigality and the risk war with China and Japan on the various purposes ascribed to him in using the money are severally and jointly condemned. The only intelligent criti-The proposed arrangement is one cism of Mr. Cassatt's conduct is that which might easily involve us in war which emanates from eminent financiers and as none of them has had anything to An argument so directly involving say on the subject it may, perhaps, be the possibility of war would require, in just as well to regard all other comment the opinion of many, the previous assent and censure as negligible, and examine of Congress, the war-declaring branch the matter in the light of ascertainable

The Pennsylvania Railroad, like a majority of the great railroads of the country, is suffering from an evil which the wildest conjecture never included as a probable or possible affliction for any railroad-too much prosperity! It is only a short time since the congestion of traffic not only on the Pennsylvania system, but on all other important lines, other and less competent and cautious filled the public prints, and the resulting hands may ultimately be handling the loss to the railroads and to general business was urgently complained of and universally deplored. At that time the roads, conspicuously the Pennsylvania. committed themselves to enormous expenditures by way of remedying the evil. They ordered engines, far beyond the capacity of all the locomotive works in the country to supply; contracted for rollworry the painstaking persons who re- ing stock of all kinds and enlarged their vise the war despatches before they are vardage and their terminal facilities. It was thought that the difficulty had been suspected that he had paid too dearly effectively met; certainly that the relief, in view of the impending shrinkage of business and ensuing curtailment of spelled Mokpo. He discovered the form | traffic, must soon prove more than suffi-Mok-p-ho on another good map, and cient. That belief has been general; and it seemed more impressive. But who the universal conviction that the problem shall decide what is correct when the had been dealt with diverted attention No uniform system for the trans- assumed that it would not be heard of

How untenable this view was may be inferred from a glance at the condition enlightened even when we consult the of the railroads at the present time, and best German maps, which, in their spell- as usual the Pennsylvania furnishes the ing of Oriental place names, perhaps most striking case in point. At the time come nearer to representing native when, as stated, this subject was last pronunciations than those of any other | under poignant discussion, the pressure country. If we consult the Kiepert maps upon the roads of the products of iron we shall find many spellings that differ and steel was intense. It was about from those on the Andree maps; and in Pittsburg that the conditions were most that court of last resort, STIELER'S Hand formidable and discouraging and it was time warfare. Those qualities are vigi-Atlas, many spellings are discovered said, with no little apparent justice, that that differ from them both. If we are the trouble was mainly due to the pheperplexed between Wiju and Wi-ju we nomenal activity of the iron trade. Cermay turn to a well written English tain it is that the congestion of traffic for monthly published at the capital of which that trade was then responsible Corea. Surely, this magazine should was as unprecedented as it was impract to have given splendid proof in the two give the acceptable transliteration of | ticable to deal with. At the present time the name of the Corean town; but here the movement of the products of iron and we are confronted by an orthographical steel is at a minimum and yet the conmonstrosity, Eietchu, and prefer im- gestion of traffic on the Pennsylvania triumph on the ocean and to fill their nalement on one of the other horns of railroad, not at Pittsburg alone, but in every part of the system, is as bad, and Several attempts have been made to in many respects much worse than it secure uniform spelling of these Eastern | was before. The road cannot, effectively names, and they have helped the map and efficiently, discharge its functions in exclude Russia from the sea, does it makers to a considerable extent; but the face of the traffic movement. It is

It cannot receive, haul and deliver nearly as much as it could if the amount regulated the spelling of these place presented for transportation were very

thousand tons per hour and two thousand tons per hour demand transportation, the road is not able to handle the one thousand tons per hour and finds its normal capacity seriously impaired. Such is the present plight of the Pennsylvania road, and, startling as the statement may seem, such will for some considerable period continue to be its condition. We believe that no matter what degree of shrinkage business may naturally sustain in the next twelve months, from whatever cause or causes, the Pennsylvania railroad will not, on any one day in that time, be able satisfactorily and efficiently to dispose

of the traffic at its disposal. The business of the country has far outstripped the capacity of its commor carriers to handle it. The Pennsylvania is no exception. In varying degrees the same condition prevails all over the country, even in the South where, also, despite the prevailing depression in the iron and coal trade which furnishes so important an element of tonnage, the head of a leading road declares that he does not expect during the year on any day to come within five hundred carloads of satisfying the demand for transportation.

The shortcoming of the roads generally is probably more in the matter of terminal yardage and mechanical facilities than it is in respect of either equipment or track. We can conceive that even in the case of the Pennsylvania road the volume alone of the equipment might prove to be an actual and a very serious embarrassment. It certainly is elsewhere.

In view of these conditions and the reluctance with which railroad men have accepted them and admitted their permanence, it seems to us that perhaps when they are better and more generally understood there will be less criticism of Mr. Cassatt as a borrower and less imaginative strain in furnishing explanations as to what he proposes to do with his money.

#### Does Japan's Naval Success Mean Protracted War?

What deductions are to be drawn from the fact that in three naval engagements-two off Port Arthur and one in the harbor of Chemulpho-the Japanese seem to have experienced no damage, whereas the Russians have suffered the capture of one cruiser and one gunboat, and the disablement of three battleships and three cruisers? In view of the outcome of these initial collisions, it is evident that Japan's prospect of excluding her opponent from the sea is very much brighter than it was thought to be three days ago, even if it cannot yet be said to be entirely assured. Should her expectation of maritime ascendency, now shown to be well grounded, be fulfilled by the event, it is obvious that the contest upon which she has entered will be restricted to land warfare. Does it follow that the war will be a long one?

Before considering this interesting question, we should pause for a moment to note how thoroughly the forecast of competent and impartial observers with regard to the relative efficiency of the Japanese and Russian navies essential to a right use o In the first place, as Capt. Mahan has pointed out, sea power is usually subsidiary to the prosecution of land operations. Such, unquestionably, was its rôle in our Revolutionary War, in the wars against NAPOLEON, and in our own civil war. But for the aid rendered to Washington by the French fleet under Count de GRASSE, the surrender of CORNWALLIS could not have been brought about. But for NELSON'S victories, it is well nigh certain that the French would have kept possession of Egypt, and it is probable that NAPOLEON would have succeeded in invading England. But for the blockade of the Southern ports maintained by the Union navy, the Confederates would have had a market for their cotton in England and could have procured abundant supplies of the munitions of war.

In the present contest between an island empire on the one hand and a vast Continental power on the other it is clear that the preliminary work had to be done at sea. It was manifestly expedient that Japan should, if possible, keep her enemy's chief fleet at a distance from Corea until she had been able to land a considerable army on the peninsula. That is precisely what her naval stategists undertook to do. While retaining a certain number of minor war vessels, including some torpedo boats, to act as convoys of transports bearing troops to Fusan, to Chemulpho, and doubtless to other points on the Corean seacoast, they directed most of their battleships and cruisers, together with a torpedo boat division, to cruise in the Yellow Sea, in order to prevent the principal Russian fleet lying off from the subject altogether and it was | Port Arthur from approaching Corea and interfering with the disembarkation of the Japanese land forces.

That was, undoubtedly, the right conception of their navy's rôle; but wise and farsighted stategy has repeatedly been frustrated by shortcomings in the execution. It is one thing to plan a naval campaign, another thing to win naval battles. In this case the Japanese have shown that they possess all the qualities essential for success in action, under the conditions of modern marilance, forehandedness, tactical adroitness, skilful engineering, accurate gunnery, expert seamanship, and, above all, desperate daring. Of every one of these qualities the Japanese seem engagements off Port Arthur. The demonstration is well calculated to inspire them with confidence in ultimate antagonists with dismay.

If it be conceded, for the sake of argument, that Japan's navy will be henceforth so preponderant as virtually to follow that the contest is likely to be a long one, in which, fighting on land, Japan might, in the end, be crushed by the sheer weight of her colossal enemy? There is no doubt that the humiliation which would be inflicted

on Russia by the practical annihilation of her Asiatio fleet at the hands of an enemy hitherto underestimated would be profound and lasting. Tremendous would be the incentive to retrieve on land the prestige lost at sea. Feeling that their nation's honor is at stake, the Russian troops already stationed in Manchuria may be trusted to fight with furious valor, and we should not be surprised to see the Japanese land forces encounter more than one reverse. Even brave men, however, cannot cope with impossibilities. Among these should probably be reckoned the supply of a huge army operating many thousands of miles from its base and exclusively dependent on a single-tracked, ill-built railway, certain quickly to be disabled. Masters of the sea, the Japanese can easily and promptly reenforce, reequip and revictual their armies. On the other hand, even if the Japanese should not succeed in cutting the lines running northward from Port Arthur and westward from Vladivostok-they probably will succeed in effecting both interruptions, for Manchuria swarms with Japanese spies disguised as Chinese laborers-the Russian soldiers, when cumulated in the two naval fortresses named, will scarcely be able to escape starvation, except by a precipitate retreat to the Amur River.

For these reasons we incline to doubt whether the war in the Far East is likely to be prolonged for many months, notwithstanding Russia's natural wish to recover on land the prestige and selfrespect which she seems destined to forfeit on the ocean.

The Torpedo Boat and the Battleship. The fate of the Tsarevitch, at the very beginning of the war, will strengthen the doubts already entertained by some naval experts as to the wisdom of placing too much dependence on ships of that class. little sleep. The French have shown their want of confidence in the huge battleship of moderate speed, and are inclining to swift and powerful cruisers for offensive war and large torpedo flotillas and submarines for defence.

The Tsarevitch was a specially powerful and well constructed ship, and held the record for speed of all the battleships in the world. Her construction was specially designed to guard against just such an accident as has happened to her. Under the armor belt, which was of hardened steel varying from ten inches over the vital parts to three at the extremities, there was a special belt of four inches for further protection against torpedoes. Throughout her length there was also a vertical partition of four inches maximum thickness rising from the keel to the armored deck, which was four inches thick.

An expert writer in the London Times, comparing the Tsarevitch with the British battleship Duncan, said that her general protective construction and numerous watertight compartments would enable her to float after being riddled with shell, long after the Duncan, under like circumstances, would have found her way to the bottom. It was also believed that the danger from the explosion of a torpedo had been minimized in her case; yet she is now lying a will be several days before he can get out. has been confirmed. What things are helpless hulk on the mudflats at Port | The town has no police protection now.

The torpedo boat, handled with skill and daring, now takes high honors as an instrument of war.

# The Dignity of the Unionists.

When Baltimore was endangered by fire her people appealed for aid to every community in the vicinity. The appeal was responded to with enthusiasm Firemen and policemen from a dozen cities, most of them from outside the boundaries of Maryland, cheerfully went to the front to work hours without food, scorched by the blazing structures of the stricken city, wet by the water from the lines of hose, chilled by the biting winds. They worked without food and without sleep, worked where they were not paid to work, under orders entirely illegal and unenforceable by any power in the land, to save the property and lives of persons unknown to them.

These men extinguished the fire, and protected the people of the city while it lasted. Now that the fire is out, the need of clearing away the ruins presses for attention. There is work for other men to do, work that is to be paid for, legitimate work. Are the trades unionists of Baltimore hurrying forward to do it, as the firemen and policemen of other cities hurried to arrest the flames and guard the city?

We are sorry to say they are not. Before they go to work they must decide whether they can allow non-union men to work in the ruins. Until this pivotal question is decided, the dignified trades unionists refuse to go to work, or allow any one else to go to work.

What an undignified and disgraceful lot are those firemen and policemen who went to the salvation of Baltimore without asking with whom they were to work -that is, from the walking delegate's point of view!

Was it disgust that killed Senator TIMOTHY E. ELLSWORTH? We should not wonder. We are sorry that he is taken away, for he was a rare and a reassuring sight in these days when an honest man is so lonely in Albany, and Senator Ellsworth was an honest man, an outright honest man, faithful to his party and to his convictions and without fear or favor in the discharge of his duties. His life was spent in usefulness and he will be mightily missed in a political field where men of his stamp are becoming few and far between.

Togo appears to be good Japanese for

# The Proposed Republican Building.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I write ndorse the sentiments expressed by George Fentrick in the letter of his you print in to-day's Issue. relative to the erection of a large building to be sed as headquarters for the Republican party in I wish to contribute a mite for this purpose, and

there are others. Let our leaders take notice tire of their wrangling. Let them display their wisdom by efforts to unify the party in this metropolis. CHARLES W. HOLTON NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

## Remains of the Age of Populism.

From the Washington Post. The bones of an animal with two sets of horns nd in Kansas. They are probably the remains of the Money Devil, that kept the State in

THE NEWS IN 1905. Active Life of the Military Under Up-to

date Guldan Maggie, Tenn., Jan. 12.-Deputy Sheriff Alonzo Mickiel was warned day before yesterday that a dog fight was to be pulled off in a barn six miles from this town. He immediately secreted himself in the building, prepared to arrest the promoters of the affair. For forty-eight hours he has been without sleep or food except a few sand-

wiches. He is completely exhausted. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.-The tired and worn condition of Constable Alonzo Mickiel of Maggie, Tenn., has aroused the Federal Government to prompt action. A strong force of infantry has been ordered to pro ceed to Meigs county and take control of the disordered district.

It is expected that when the Governor gets time he will request the President to aid him, thus justifying this use of the Federal troops.

Bucyrus, Wash., Jan. 18 .- Chief of Police Huggins and his entire force of two men are suffering from complete nervous collapse due to physical exhaustion resulting from their efforts to catch several mischievous urchins who have taken advantage of the cold and snow and pelted some of our most respectable citizens as they walked about they have exhausted the stores ac- the streets. The police have tried all day to catch the offenders, but without success. Unless they have reenforcements the chase must be given up.

Washington, Jan. 18 .- The Navy De partment, learning of the disorders at Bucyrus, Wash., has ordered a battleship to proceed to that point at once. Clallam county lies on the coast, and the naval officers will take command at once. It is expected that the State will appeal soon to the Federal Government for aid, when it learns that the Department has acted.

SHEFFIELD, Mass., Jan. 30 .- The local eace officers are well nigh exhausted by their activities at several social functions arranged by the residents of New Guinea. They must get assistance, or else give up the task of preserving the peace and get a

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 .- Immediately upon learning of the tired out condition of the peace officers of Sheffield, Mass., the Government ordered a troop of cavalry to proceed to that town and take charge of it. The Administration expects that as soon as the Massachusetts State authorities learn of this they will request Federal aid, in order that the constitutional formalities may be complied with for the sake of record.

YAWN, Miss., Feb. 18 .- While the male population of this town were in the woods attending a lynching bee, a tramp broke into a saloon and drank a quantity of fortyrod. He left the saloon and attacked Deputy Sheriff Sam Ellis, the only man not at the lynching bee. Ellis was badly pounded and is now abed unable to attend to his duties.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 .- Two mountain batteries have been ordered by the Government to Yawn, Miss., where the police force is worn out as the result of a struggle with a tramp. Assistance has not been asked from the Government vet, but it is expected that when the troops have arrived the proper authorities will make a demand for protection upon the President, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. These are not suspended, now-merely over-

CUMBO, Neb., Feb. 21 .- Jake Shotte, the town marshal, was blinded this morning by the explosion of some powder that a waggish friend had put into his pipe bowl. It

reached the White House to-day that Jake Shotte, marshal of Cumro, Neb., was incapacitated from duty and the town without police protection. A detachment of troops was ordered at once to the town, and the military will take control of the district immediately. It is believed that the State will call for aid from the Federal Government as soon as the situation is explained.

## Special Cable Message.

PARIS, March 1.-Judge George Gray of Delaware, U. S. A., arrived here to-day. It will be remembered that in 1900 a portion of Pennsylvania, a large American State, was terrorized by mobs of striking coal miners. The owners of property in the disturbed regions asked the Federal authorities to find a constitutional way to extend its protection to them and the men who were willing to work. The President at once appointed a Board of Arbitration with Judge Gray at its head, which heard both sides to the controversy, found the miners to be in the wrong and sentenced their employers to grant all their demands.

WASHINGTON, March 2 .- Gilbert von Hackensack, Third Assistant Deputy File Clerk in the Bureau of Disused Records of the Department of Commerce and Labor. arrived here to-day after a two month vacation. At the Pennsylvania station he was met by a troop of cavalry, which escorted him to the Department, he riding in his carriage provided (unconsciously) for his use by Congress.

### New York and London Street Traffic. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an Interest.

ng article on New York street traffic in your Sun day issue, the writer says that London has no such congestion to face. This hardly agrees with state-ments of Capt. Piper and Mr. Vreeland. In the past year the New York police have shown great improvement in handling traffe. The water high-ways on both sides of Manhattan save the city an enormous amount of trucking. Except on the river front and on Broadway, there are no such streams of vehicles as are handled by the London police over miles of streets. From 7 o'clock to 8, in four lines, the endless procession flows along great arteries between East and West and North and South. From the great factories in East London down White-chapel road, through Shoreditch, Cheapside and Oxford street to Bayswater the quadruple line extend unbroken for fifteen miles. Westward from St. Paul's via the Strand to Kensington, and from Regent Circus through Fulham road to thelsea; southward from Blackfriars Bridge to Clapham and to Brixton: eastward from London Bridge to Greenwich, from the Bank to Albert Docks and William street to Commercial road: orthward along the line of Glipin's famous ride through Islington, and from the Strand to Camden Town along the truck-filled roads that feed the world's greatest freight terminals, down Grays Inn road to Holloway, and from Hyde Park to Kilburn, the great flood ebbs and flows. London of streets. Along 140 miles of the the stream of traffic is practically unbroken all day. NEW YORK, Feb. 8. ALTER G. GRAHAM.

#### The Last Hope of the Immortals. Hebe had just been succeeded by Ganymede as

"If he doesn't do." groaned the gods, "we shall probably have to get a Chinaman. Thus we see that the servant question was rife even in Olympus.

## The Street Preacher's Warning.

The whole world seems to have forgotten God and For a warning, fire's death and destruction of property follows them: only one God for all brothers, let body look up to Him. And earn your dally bread by the sweat of

And love, honor and fear God. EDWARD FALCONER, Street Preacher. Shere Ali Khan and Li Hung Chang Held

That the Orient Is for the Oriental. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Twenty rears ago when I was residing on the Afghan frontier, I read a work written by an Austrian military officer in which he ridiculed the idea of a stussian invasion of British India. He said that while it had been the ambitious dream of Peter the Great that Russia, following the line of march of Alexander the Great, hould conquer India and thus give an outlet for the commerce of Russia on the Indian Ocean, it had now been demonstrated that the invasion of India through the passes which guard its frontier was an impossit hat Russia's ambition would impel her to seize Corea, and find an outlet for commercial enterprise on the Pacific. I do not remember the name of the author of this work, but I have preserved a memorandum of his views. Since then an Afghan war, or rather two Afghan wars, have taken place, and the Empire of Japan has become one of the great naval and military nations of the world.

Viewed from the standpoint of history it is mpossible to conceive anything more contemptible than the attitude of Great Britain with regard to the advance of Russia on the poor helpless kingdom of Corea. But it seems likely that the British Empire will yet pay the penalty of its inertness. Japan defeat Russia, as from the news of to-day seems highly probable, Great Britain brought face to face with the fact that she no longer has the prestige which she once enjoyed of being the greatest and most powerful of Oriental nations. Japan will then be the rival of Great Britain in the East, and it is imossible to say what may be the remote conditions of the supremacy of Japan. United with China, a combination would be effected which might even threaten the British tenure of India. On the northwest of India is the Kingdom of Afghanistan, inhabited by a people who not so long ago exercised a dominion over the northern provinces of Hind stan. To the north of India is the Kingdom of which, with its Grand Lama, is considered to be the very centre of Buddhis and influence. To the east of India is the kingdom of Burmah, also of Buddhis which has only recently been brought under British rule. Within the confines of India British rule. are seventy millions of Moslems ready to rise as one man against a Christian govern-To anyone like myself who ment.

I can scarcely believe that if Lord Salisbury had been at the head of affairs he would have allowed Russia to invade Corea, and to hreaten the Empire of Japan. It was this statesman who, in November, 1878, marched an army into Afghanistan to check the machinations of Russia. And it has always been understood that a treaty had been formed between Great Britain and Japan in order to protect the interests of the latter kingdom n the event of Russian aggression. But not only are the interests of Great Britain put in opardy, but even those of the United States in the East. And it is to me a deep political nystery that the United States and Great Britain have allowed the Empire of Japan to be brought into direct conflict with Russia.

During the Boer war the British Government objected to sending Hindustani forces to fight against the white man in South Africa as it was thought the prestige of European nations would be affected if the Oriental were employed in warfare against the Boer. But what will be the effect of a crushing defeat of Russia by the Japanese, who less than a century ago were regarded as Oriental savages? If Japan can defeat Russia in the East, why hould she not, in the course of years, attempt the defeat of Great Britain?

sided for nearly a quarter of a century in the

East, the present condition of affairs is truly

It is not generally known that the late Ameer of Cabul, Shere Ali Khan, held the Monroe Doctrine," "The Orient for the Orien-The expulsion of Russia and England from the continent of Asia was his favorite political doctrine. This also was the avowed olicy of the great Chinese statesman, Li Chang. AN ORIENTALIST. NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

### If Japan Should Win.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The ican " on the consequences of a Russian defeat in the war, now unhappily begun, that well put. The issues already raised in the preliminary diplomatic discussion between Russia and Japan, and that will continue to material and political, they are psycholog-

That this is so was forcibly borne to my mind as I went through a batch of papers from different parts of Asia received by the last mail. Reading between the lines of the articles in them on the dispute between Russia and Japan, it was easy to see the almost quivering eagerness of the writers for the triumph of the latter, whether in diplomacy

The sentiment of race runs through every expression of thought. It is the Asiatic against the white. The indignities, the contumely heaped on the Aisatic in all the coundominated by the white man, and in their own countries which he has subjugated, are recapitulated and dwelt upon with in-

creasing bitterness. To what this will grow if the Japanese bear down by superior skill and energy their European antagonist is not pleasant to contemplate for those having interests in Asiatio countries. One has only to imagine a general Boxer rising or another Indian Mutiny embracing all Asia, to understand what a great Japanese triumph over Russia may arry in its train.

The Times of India, an Anglo-Indian paper, in an article on the subject sees the drift of events clearly enough, and laments the folly of those who encouraged Japan under the impression that it would be a good thing for Engiand if Japan should beat Russia. It regrets at the same time that a more capable man than Sir Claude Macdonald, who recently made an incendiary speech at the an nual reunion of Japanese who were graduated in England at Oxford or Cambridge, was not representing Great Britain at Tokio.

The Japanese themselves may not be fully conscious of what is before them, and those who encouraged them may not have intended to let them go too far; but in the end it will be found that it would have been easier to prevent than it will be to cure. Given a few more initial successes and the Japanese will get beyond control, even of themselves; and like the French revolutionists carried away by the exaltation of their

imagined mission, they will either raise coalition against them, or, rousing Asia, will ween away the alien dominations that nov hold its supine millions in subjugation. In any case, the ones who have sown the dragon's teeth will be the first to regret it when the crop comes to be garnered in is not an ordinary war. The London Spectator saw this some two months ago; and the semi-official communication published in the Paris Temps of yesterday shows that the French government is fully alive to the dangers of the situation. NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

## Is the War to Spread?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sire The lananese have got in the first blow; and a vigorous one it is. The naval operations pen hadly for Russia. The vigor with which the Japanese have opened the war presages

the Japanese have opened the war presages rapid and serous strokes to follow. We therefore may look for some stirring incidents in quick succession.

There is one point to which attention should be called. The coincidence of the issue of the British Blue Book containing the correspondence with Russia concerning Tibet, with the rupture of diplomatic relations between Russia and Japan by the formal act of the latter, is so remarkable that it almost looks like concurrent action. It adds immensely to the significance of the Japanese act, and should prepare the world for an extension of the field of action into another part of Asia, for the British Government has apparently a basis for making an attack on Russia on its own account and at the same time getting round the arrangement between France and Russia regarding the interference of a third party in the conflict that has broken out. The possibility of such an extension of the area of disturbance should stimulate the European Continental Powers to a resolute effort to stop the war at an early stage. NEW YORK, Feb. 2

THE MONROE DOCTRINE OF ASIA. | HOWELL, DEMOCRAT, UNSEATED. The House Gives the Seat For the Tenth

Pennsylvania District to Connell. WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 .- By a party vote. save that three Republicans went with the Democrats, the House to-day unseated George Howell, Dem., of the Tenth (Scranton) Pennsylvania district and seated William Connell, Rep. Mr. Parker and Mr. Lanning, both of New Jersey, and Mr. Shiras of Pennsylvania, Republicans. could not conscientiously vote to oust a Democrat and seat a Republican on the

a Democrat and seat a Republican on the evidence presented, and voted to allow Howell to retain his seat. Howell, who was superintendent of the public schools in Scranton before he came to Congress, was charged with frauds, and the report of the committee against him threw out several precincts in which he had received majorities, overcoming his majority of 461 and giving Connell a majority of 228.

Messrs. Lanning and Shiras spoke in favor of Howell. Three votes were taken, the final one declaring Connell elected, resulting yeas 158; nays, 147. After the announcement of the vote the oath of office was administered to Mr. Connell.

The House then took up the Senate amendments to the Urgent Deficiency bill and agreed to discuss the provision to loan the St. Louis exposition \$4,600,000 until 2 o'clock to-morrow, when a vote will noan the St. Louis exposition \$4,600,000 until 2 o'clock to-morrow, when a vote with the taken. Mr. Cowherd (Dem., Mo.) favored the amendment. Mr. Harrison (Dem., N. Y.) and Mr. Gillett (Rep., Mass.) opposed it. Mr. Gillett said it was a steal and a log rolling proposition and ought to be defeated.

### ON THE BALTIMORE FIRE. Praise for New Yorkers and a Fire Pro

teetion Scheme TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I spen three hours in Baltimore looking for a New York fire engine. I did not find one, because they were in the thick of the fight, where visitors were forbidden to go. Note it (for

visitors were forbidden to go. Note it (for you know) that the services of the best firefighters in the world were generally ignored by your exchanges.

The question was frequently put, "Where are the New Yorkers?" The reporters from Washington and Baltimore didn't hear it. They ridiculed the officers from Philadelphia and we thought that the reports about the large force sent from New York were false until we read to-day's Sun and saw the best account of the fire and the best diagram of the district.

Washington, D. C., Feb 9. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Please extend through the columns of your valuable paper to the Mayor and those others of your kind city who lent such prompt assistance the distressed city of Baltimore, the thanks of one Baltimorean, although a resident of another State, whose heart remains ever true

to her native city. I want to congratulate you on the true de-

I want to congratulate you on the true description of the devastated part of Baltimore and the correct list of those who have suffered, for this portion of Baltimore is well known to every school child of our city.

How the words of your chief were reecheed when he said: "But the men themselves in this city are plucky fighters and good fremen. The way they have stuck to this fight against awful odds proves that."

With what a different feeling we read on further that some Philadelphia firemen undertook to criticise the methods of our Baltimore firemen. Do you think that criticism is in order at this time? Is human judgment infallible? "Tis certainly an easy task for us to say the way a thing should be done after it has been done. The Philadelphia firemen remind me of the cow who gave the pail of milk and then kicked it over.

I thank you, too, for your beautiful editorial on Baltimore this morning.

Sewaren, N. J., Feb. 9.

To The Fryon or The Sun—Sig: It ap-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It sppears to me that the lesson of the Baltimore fire s that insurance companies should control the extent of the water service and the adethe extent of the water service and the adequacy of the fire departments of all cities.

Experts from the New York Fire Department and the departments of other cities concur in criticising the inadequacy of the fire department of Baltimore, both in point of numbers of men and engines.

It is manifestly unfair to the assured of other cities in the United States that this state of affairs should exist. If insurance is desired the departments of fire and water sould conform to insurance requirements, or insurance be refused.

New York, Feb. 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A lesson of the Baltimore fire seems to be that we

departments. The best way of fighting or confining a fire is to deprive it as much as possible of air. is to deprive it as much as possible of air.

One account of the origin of the fire states, that it smouldered in the store in which it started till fremen broke open the doors on't the ground floor, when the draught created caused the fire to burst out on several or all the floors, and the building became the torch for the greater fire. A better way of attacking fire should be found than to give it draught from helex.

ing fire should be found than to give it draught from below.

If this building had been sealed below and water thrown into it from above, or even if it had been allowed to burn slowly, neighboring buildings being watched and pretected, possibly the fire would not have abstracted beyond it.

The practice of feeding fires by opening draughts beneath certainly needs the careful attention of fire department chiefs.

New York, Feb. 9. H. G. Harris

Of Course We May He Happy Yel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: In read ing various newspaper reports and editorial comments, after so eventful a day as yesterday has shown itself to be, it is very interesting to note the firm, encouraging confiden

tone of THE SUN, compared to the musny sagging, semi-despairing tone of most other journals. Whether in its financial or editorial opinions THE SUN is more correct than its contemporaries, I will not attempt to assert, even much less to prove. But the average reader cannot help being favorably influenced by the

healthy, vigorous, sanguine and optimistic views expressed by THE SUN and by its characteristic American spirit of self-reliance, hopefulness and vigor. THE SUN finds, unlike many of its contem poraries, some good in being alive. It manages somehow to avoid wearing smoked

glasses all the time, whether it looks over Wall Street or City Hall or Washington, D. C. Its motto evidently is now, as always: We may be happy yet,

Long may that motto remain J. NEWMAN NEW YORK, Feb. 10. Two Dogs That Had No Show. Cerberus was guarding the entrance to the in-

fernal regions. "You just tell the Mayor," barked the three headed bowwow, "that I sympathize with him in the job of keeping the lid on." As Dante, however, neglected to make a note of it, publication was long delayed

Old Mother Hubbard had gone to the cupboard to get her poor doggle a bone.
"That's just where she made her istake."
growled the knowing canine, "if she had gone to the Bench with me, the dear girls would give me

Living before the days of dog shows, the poor For a Memorial \$3 Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Let the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shaw, cause to be Esued a new Treasury note of the denomination of \$3 with portraits thereon of our three martyred Pres denta, Lincol . Garfield and McKinley. precedents for three dollar pills in foreign countrie Why not put them in circulation in the United States? They certainly would be as handy in the transaction of business as any other paper mone and at the same time the American people in receiving and giving them out, could look upo pictures of three "true, great and noble men."
who were once Presidents of the greatest republic

#### Should a Man Play the Races? To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Will you kindly give the reasons for and against "playing the races. and also its effect upon the individual who play

I know of the saying so often heard, "You can't beat the races," and have read of the paupers and suicides which it has made. Neverthe ess, having studied the game for two years and with the ug play-on paper at least. After the bookmaker and the "man in the know, (

are the system players the winners? Are ther many such?

BROOKLYN, Feb. 8.

on God's footstool.